RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Programme of Services-Third Sunday in Lent, March 8.

Interesting Correspondence on the Temperance and Religious Revivals.

Rev. George D. Mathews will preach in the Harvard Rooms free church services this evening, and Rev. E. P. Linnell in the morning. Professor Hutchings will preach in the Second Baptist Mission church this evening on "Power

with God and with Men." Dr. Porteous, of London, will talk this evening in the First Reformed church, of Brooklyn, on "The

Sadness of the Age." Rev. S. M. Hamilton will occupy the pulpit of the cotch Presbyterian church this morning and al-

Sermons will be delivered in the Central Baptist church to-day by the pastor, who will also administer the rite of Baptism in the evening. Revs. J. W. Barnhart and J. F. McClelland will

preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church to-day. The Rev. Wayland Hoyt closes his pastorate with the Tabernacle Baptist church to-day, preaching

in the church on Second avenue in the morning. and in Steinway Hall in the evening, on "Christ Our Friend." Bishop Cummins will conduct the usual services of the Reformed Episcopal Church this morning in Steinway Hall and this evening in Lyric Hall.

Rev. Dr. Miller will preach in Plymouth Baptist church morning and evening, and administer baptism after the evening sermon. Rev. John E. Cookman will preach in the Free

Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal church this morn-The Rev. Alfred Taylor will speak and Master

Hale will sing this afternoon at the monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday School. Rev. H. W. Knapp will preach in the Laight street Baptist church morning and evening, and will baptize in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Crook and Rev. J. W. Barnhart will occupy the pulpit of the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church. A temperance prayer meeting will be held there in the afternoon. Dr. Fulton will preach this morning in the Han-

son place Baptist church, Brooklyn, on "Infant Baptism; or, Hindrance to Christian Union." Rev. Simon P. Levy, a converted Jewish rabbi, will occupy the pulpit of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal church this evening and Rev. J. B. Mer-

win the same in the morning. Rev. Robert Sloss tells the story of the cross in the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church this

morning and evening.
Dr. Thomas Armitage will preach morning and evening in the Fifth avenue Baptist church.

Revival meetings in Fifty-third street Baptist

church will be conducted during the week by Rev. W. S. Clapp. Sermons to-day by the pastor. The French Protestant Episcopal church will worship in Calvary chapel this morning. Sermon

by the Eev. E. Borel. Rev. W. C. Dawson preaches morning and even-

ing in the Church of the Disciples of Christ, Rev. W. P. Corbit will talk about "Life's Battle" this morning and about "Curiosity" this evening in DeKalb avenue Methodist Episcopal church,

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "blind preacher," will take Dr. Deems' place in the Church of the Strangers this A. M. The Doctor will preach in the evening. The South Baptist church pulpit will be occupied

to-day, morning and evening, by Rev. A. C. Os-The Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach morning and

evening in the Church of Our Saviour. Evening's subject:-" Deating with Children." The pulpit of the Bereau Baptist church will be

occupied at the usual hours to-day by Rev. P. L. The Rev. E. C. Sweetzer will preach this morning in the Bleecker street Universalist church, on "The

Church and the World." Sermon also in the even Elder James Bicknell will talk to the Reulah

Baptist church in Greenwich Hall this morning and

The society of Progressive Spiritualists will be addressed in Robinson Hall this morning and evening by L. C. Howe. The discourse to the people in Coeper Union

Hall this evening will be delivered by Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton. Rev. Mr. Newton will preach at half-past ten

A. M. and half-past three P. M. in Anthon Memorial The morning and evening services in the Church of the Resurrection will be conducted by the rector,

Rev. Dr. Plagg. Rev. Dr. Beach will again lecture on the Prayer Book this evening in St. Peter's.

the spiritual eyes of his congregation (Hariem Unity chapel) by Rev. Mr. Clarke this morning. The Thursday evening prayer and experience meetings are continued at Benjamin Albro's.

Rev. C. W. Wendte, of Chicago, preaches morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah. The Wainwright Memorial congregation will b ministered to spiritually this evening by Rev. Dr.

Samuel Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew's. There will be services at seven, nine and halfpast ten A. M., and half-past seven P. M., in St. Ignatius' church, Rev. Dr. Ewer, rector. Divine service at half-past seven P. M. m the

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Rev. Drs. Howland and Courad, rectors. In St. Andrew's, Harlem, Rev. Dr. Draper conthough this evening his lectures on "The Epistles to

"Comte's Pyramid of the Sciences" will be Mr S. P. Andrews' theme this morning, in De Garmo Hail. The usual afternoon and evening services will be held.

Mr. Albert Brisbane lectures before the Cosmopolitans at three o'clock.

Elder J. B. Cook preaches, morning and aftermoon, in Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery.

"Climax" Reviews the Religious Revivals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-No on can read the religious papers which

come to us from all parts of the country without being strongly impressed by the newly awakened interest in all the churches. This revival began with the panic, and it is a curious facthat every great financial crisis seems to be followed by a tidal wave of religious enthusiasm. Th exact relation between the two is not easily ascertained, but that there is a relation, and a very intimate one, no man doubte. It may be that sudden panic, like a thunder clap from a clear sky, startles us into thoughtfulness, or, perhaps, u sweeping our wealth before it, and showing us how powerless we are to retain this world's goods, hard earned and honestly won may be, it compels us to turn towards things which neither storms can whirl us, nor seas engulf, nor fire burn, nor thieves steal. When a man is bound to earth by a golden chain he keeps his eyes fixed on the ground; but when the chain drops he is apt to turn his eyes upward. Some men never think of the Lord until their cash is all gone. When the jingle of gold pieces ceases their ears are opened to another kind of music.

At any rate the present revival has its tap-roo in the panic. It has, however, spread far beyond our anticipations. That Church must be quite dead which has not felt.a few throbs within the last three months. As usual, the wealthy and fashionable congregations have been stirred the least, and the congregations which represent the people have been all aglow with a new life. Where pew rents are high revivals seldom cross the threshold. If churches induige in pew doorswhich are intended not so much to keep people in as to shut people out-they seldom enjoy the lux. pry of religious enthusiasm. Fashiousbie churche keep their religion in a refrigerator, while poorer

folk keep theirs close to the fire. Calico goes down on its knees oftener than slik.

A great many churches in this city have had and are still having meetings every evening in the week, and some have two and even three sessions a day. This work is going on very quietly, but its results are certainly very satisfactory. The Baptists of Brooklyn show a record of 216, who in February were received by immersion, while those of Boston have a list of 145 for the same period. I near that in nearly every Methodist church in New York protracted meetings are held. These people are always hard at work. They begin at sunrise and end somewhere near midnight, and then unwillingly. Think of getting up at five o'clock in the morning and walking two miles to prayer meeting. When a man does that you may rest assured he is greatly concerned either about his own soul or about some one's else. It is one thing to doze until nine, then lazily dress one's self and sit down to a luxurious breakiast and after that to be driven to divine service by a span of blood horses, and quite another thing to get up in the cold gray dawn, with the mercury struggling above the freezing point, and then, without one's Mocha, to trudge a mile or two with the hope of getting peace or giving it. a day. This work is going on very quietly, but its

dawn, with the mercury struggling above the freezing point, and then, without one's Mocha, to trudge a mile or two with the hope of getting peace or giving it.

Still, with all the good which they undoubtedly accomplish, I can never quite get used to an old-fashioned Methodist prayer meeting. I attended one last week, and such noises I never heard in my life. The people worked themselves, by slow and regularly graduated degrees, into a kind of ecatasy, losing control of themselves at times and doing and saying the strangest things. I was impressed with the consciousness that a great deal of machinery was being used. As the electrician sends at first a very gentle current through you, increasing it by mechanical means until you feel as though you were being struck by lightning, so these gentiemen who had charge of the meeting began their work in the ordinary tone of voice and gradually increased the pitch and force, accompanying them with wild and still wilder gesticulations, until the congregation was emotionally beside itself and ready for anything. I doubt very seriously whether this state of mind leaves a good spiritual effect behind. I don't much believe in pumping religion into people, or rousing them so much beyond the ordinary level of excitement that a reaction is sure to ensee. Reactions are bad, and, like the undertow of the sea, sometimes sweep away more sand than the incoming wave deposits. I have always thought that the Holy Spirit acts most effectively when a man is calm and thoughtfully quiet, and I am melined to believe that the more noise a man makes, the less religion he has. What we need is a religion that makes a man sell unadulterated coffee and sugar. I can't judge of what he really is by the size of his amens, but I can very easily tell how much religion he has the moment I open a hargain with him. Less noise and more honesty has always been my motio. Long prayers are necessary when a man has a great deal to confess, but when one is honest in his dealings he can cell the whole story in a

have been translated long ago. These citizens of the New Jerusaiem who still roam the earth are sorry companions, and are sometimes respectably shrewd at a bargain.

One or two very interesting questions have arisen from the meetings referred to. It has been pretty well settled that the pastor of a church, associated perhaps with his brethren in the neighborhood, is the right and the only man to begin and to conduct a revival in his own congregation. Evangelists, who make it a business to work up a religious interest, who go from church to church, carrying their patented machinery with them, are, as they ought to be, a dead failure. There is something exceedingly repulsive to me in the idea of importing a man who expects to use a sort of military strategy to flank and capture the enemy. Every minister knows his his own people best, and each Sunday's sermon has for its end the awakening of religious interest. The preacher is watchful of the enect of his words, and whenever he finds an unusual thoughtfulness on the part of his congregation he increases the humber of his meetings. He talks with the doubting, cheers the despondent, and makes such a plain and simple exposition of Scripture that men deliberately and knowingly and prayerfully accept the new light and the new lile. Such conversions hold hast. Men and women whoe enter the Church in this way are like vessels whose anchors are bedded in the bottom. No tide or current can break the hold or snap the hawser. But to say to one's self, "Now, I'll get up a revival," as one would get up a tea party, and to put the whole matter into the hands of an evangelist as one puts the tea party into the hands of a caterer, who is to furnish dishes and watters as well as food, is, to my plain judgment, a mockery. Send all the evangelists home, and do the work yoursell, is the better way. It demoralizes the minister to feel that another man can do in his pulpit what he cannot do; and it demoralizes the congregation to feel that whenever any real religious interest is to be a

are made up of men and women who are intensely human, even after they become Christian, there comes to be a rivairy, not ungenerous in character, among them, as to the numbers received. A large membership always indicates strength. Now a reception by letter is nothing particular to boast of, since it is simply a transfer from one church to another, and does not indicate any increase in the great catalogue of membership. A reception by profession, on the other hand, is something to be proud of, since it indicates a conversion from the ranks of the world to those of the Lord. I have heard of one or two instances when a little cierical sharp practice has given the community a wrong impression. We read of a large number having been received by profession, and, on investigation, find that too great a proportion of that number consists of pergreat a proportion of that number consists of persons who are aircady members of other churches, who have been persuaded to ignore that fact, and to enter the new Church as though they had been converted recently. This is unworthy of any minister. It is a kind of spiritual buncombe, that ought not to be tolerated. Let us tell the exact truth in the church if we never do it elsewiere. To create a sensation by prevarication is, at least, very questionable. To give the impression that you are gathering in from the world, when you are simply sweeping out neighboring churches, is a not very plous fraud. It is a discourtesy to one's brother ministers, as well as an equivocation. Let it be stopped, say 1; and if it is persisted in give us the names of those who indulge in such questionable practices.

dulge in such questionable practices.

May the good work go on. We cannot have too great a revival of the right kind.

CLIMAX. The Jesuit Mission at St. Cecilia's Church-The Church Crowded Day and Night-Programme for This Week

The citizens of the upper part of the city are

flocking in great crowds to the day and evening services of the mission given by the Jesuit Fathers at St. Cecilia's (Roman Catholic) church, corner of 105th street and Second avenue. Rev. Pather Flattery, the energetic pastor of St. Cecilia's, has done good work for the Catholics of Harlem in procuring the services of the Jesuits at this mission. Father Damen's powerful discourses have already worked immense benefits. Several non-Catholics have been admitted into the fold of this church since the commencement of the mission. Thousands have received the blessed sacrament at the daily services. All day long and far into the night the five missionaries are busily engaged in bearing conlessions. The programme of exercises for to-day and part of this week is as follows:—At half-past ten o'clock mass to-day Father Damen preaches on the "Produgal Son." He also preaches at vespers, at three o'clock. On Monday evening he preaches on the "Produgal Son." He also preaches at vespers, at three o'clock. On Monday evening he preaches on the "Produgal Son." He siso preaches at vespers, at three o'clock. On Monday or evening he preaches on "The Real Presence." and on Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday evenings on subjects of popular controversy. There will be confirmation for children and adults on Wednesday. The other morning and afternoon services will be also continued during the week. sion. Father Damen's powerful discourses have

Queries for Methodists

A correspondent, who signs himself "F. Miller," wants to know how many converts the Methodists would gain to their churches did they not make such use of fear as they do, and produce such a degree of excitement on the minds of the people: He also asks why the winter months should be the also asks why the winter months should be chosen for "revivals," and thinks that the excitement and haste by which the converts are brought into the Church sufficiently account for the continuous recruiting of the army of backsliders. He is also of opinion that the more coolly and methodically we engage in the enterprise of getting to heaven the more certain we shall be of reaching it. Perhaps some of our Methodist correspondents can answer these queries.

A correspondent, "H. G.," replies to "Prayer" by reminding him that the Scriptures are not mere human compositions—the product of human intellect-but that the writers were simply the mediams by which heavenly revelations were brought down to earth, and that they seldom or ever comprehended the truths they uttered or wrote. The Scriptures have, therefore, a natural and a spiritual phase, a body and a sout, and in our natural condition of mind and thought we can see only the natural in the Word, which may sometimes appear to us contradictory. But to see its divine and heavenly side we must enter into a divine state of affection and late rapport with the Divine Spirit, by whom we shall be able to read and understand the Scriptures in their higher and diviner sense. If "Prayer" will reconsider the hard texts in this way he will be surprised to find the difficulties disappear under the iervent heat of his loving heart. "R. B. S.," another correspondent replying also to "Prayer," believes that God never lails to answer prayer when any real good for ourselves or others is songht. But he thinks we may pray for scriptures have, therefore, a natural and a spir

many things that we fancy are good, but which if granted would prove curses instead of blessings. Effort to effect what we desire is the most potent form of prayer, though vocal prayer should not be despised or neglected. The "righteounses" which the great Master taught us to seek first is conjormity to the law of God, one had to which is comprised in the golden rule and the other half in love to God or love of the good. This love is the precursor of all genuine prayer. It is the real and the highest good. Such prayer for such ends never falls to be answered. "R. D. S.," therefore, encourages "Prayer" to keep on praying, for God is no respecter of persons, but loves all alike, and did not make an exception in the case of Jacob and Esau, for with Him is neither variableness nor shadow of turning.

Business in the other courts.

A Reformed Cannibal on the Resurred

"Feejee," a Cannibal Islander, writes that the ancient Egyptians taught and Christianity teaches the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, and, as his people have eaten the bodies of missionaries ssarily became part and parcel of said which necessarily became part and parcel of sac-cannibals, "feejee" is, therefore, troubled to know how his fathers will appear in the resurrection at the last day, and with what body will they come, and also how the missionaries devoured by his fathers will put in an appearance at the great as-size. He, therefore, asks the Christian people of this land to enlighten him.

Ministerial and Church Movements.

EPISCOPALIAN.

A discussion has been carried on in the press of Philadelphia for a few weeks past on the position of the Protestant Episcopal church on the doctrine of eternal punishment. The latest correspondence thereon is from "A Minister of the Gospel" of that church, defining what is meant by the prayer in the Litany, "From Thy wrath and from everlasting damnation, good Lord deliver us." He quotes the various renderings of the Greek word aion aionios, and shows that in no in-stance does it mean "eternal" or "everlasting," as translated in a few passages. For himself "utterly rejects the dogma of endless torment as anscriptural, unphilosophical and preposterous alike degrading to the moral creation and dishonoring to its Creator, whose nature is love." And, moreover, he says he has failed to discover one passage in the Bible where the expression "Thy wrath" has any reference to a life beyond the grave.

METHODIST. Conversions are reported this week in Second street Methodist Episcopal church, this city, 50; Astoria, 100; Harlem, 100; Jane street, city, 180; at Babylon, L. L., 55; at Atlanticville, N. J., 50; at Springville, N. Y., 60; at Fhilipsburg, N. J., 180; at Golden, N. Y., 60; at Fhilipsburg, N. J., 180; at Goldenter, Newark, N. J., 40; in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Rahway, N. J., 50; at Beverly, N. J., 55; in Prospect street Methodist Episcopal church, Faterson, N. J., 37. At the late District Conference of the Jersey City district Rev. R. Vanhorne, presiding elder, the reports from the churches showed that over 1,400 persons within the bounds of the district have professed conversion during the year. Many churches known to have had revivals were not reported because they were not represented.

Trinity church, Jersey City, Rev. J. Atkinson pastor, has been favored with a revival. About fity have been brought to Christ, nearly all of whom are adults, many of them heads of families. Accessions to the number of sixty have been had at the Eighth avenue church, Newark, T. Walters pastor. The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist sums up its revival statistics this week at 2,720, and adds, that to note each meeting separately would occupy several columns of that paper. The religious news from every part of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is truly encouraging. Mrs. Van Cott is preaching in Baltimore with great Success. Astoria, 100; Harlem, 100; Jane street, city, 180;

Episcopal church South is truly encouraging, Mrs. Van Cott is preaching in Baitimore with great success.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Chicago Presbyterians have a pretty quarrel among themselves touching the orthodoxy of one of their ministers—Rev. Dr. Suing. This gentleman, in some lectures or sermons lately delivered, advanced what some of the more orthodox consider loose views concerning the Trinity, the divinity of Christ and the atonement. For these and other unofthodox opinions, Rev. Dr. Patton, editor of the Interior, the Presbyterian organ of the West and Northwest, lashes his loose brother right and leit in the columns of that journal. Then the fight became a little more interesting. The Presbyterian pastors' association, at a recent meeting, in the absence of Dr. Patton, rushed through a resolution censuring him for his strictures on Dr. Suing. So that while they appear to be defending the character of Dr. Suing they are inferentially subscribing to his heterodox views by censuring the man who believed it his duty to criticise those views. The plan of consolidation has been perfected by the Assembly's Committee so that the several benevolent institutions neretofore existing in the Presbyterian body will henceforth be conducted by four boards, to be designated respectively as Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Education and Belief and Publication. This consolidation, besides giving greater efficiency to the work of these departments, will very materially reduce the expenses now incurred in salaries, rents, &c. Rev. A. P. Burgess, of Syracuse, has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregation at Parsippany, N. J., will celeorate the loots anniversary of the installation of its first minister in a cliew weeks. The Presbyterian congregation at Chives, Oilo. The Presbyterian congregation at Chives, Oilo. The Presbyterian congregation at Chives, Oilo. The Presbyterian of Predonia, N. Y. are about to erect a \$25,000 house of worship. They have already raised \$20,000 for this purpose. Rev. Walland Blotte

Rev. Wayland Hoyt closes his labors with the Taoernacie Baptist church of this city to day. He has a call to the Michigan avenue church, Chicago, with a salary of \$6,000 a year. Dr. Fish, pastor of the First Baptist church, Newark, N. J., having been granted leave of absence of seven moaths, with salary continued salied yesterialy for Europe and the Holy Land, where he will spend the greater part of his vacation with the Grenard Topographical corps. Rev. Lourge of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Ch. N. Y. to take a Lange of Massena Springs. Chemey, of Boston, has received a call to the new Ashiand avenue church, Chicago. A St. Louis correspondent of the New York Examiner and Chronicle estimates the number of converts in that city under Rev. Mr. Hammond's preaching, during the past five weeks, at 10,000. No church or public hall in that city is large enough to hold the people who flock to hear him; and the work has reached 200 or 300 miles beyond, in different directions. The Baptist Weekly Judges from the reports that have come to it that not less than 1,000 additions have been made to the Baptist ranks in this city and vicinity during the month of February. The Seventeenth street Baptist church, New York city, has been sold for business purposes.

The Pilgrimage Committee of Arrangements has fixed the date of its departure from this port May 16, March 20 is the fixed of the fixed will be very and the sevent belong to the fixed property of the fixed

abroad to descendants living in New Englan and in the South and West. Yesterday the Jewish congregations worshipping heretoiore is the temple on Thirty-ninth street, near sevent avenue, and in Lexington avenue and Sixty-thire Street. street, took possession of the latter under the title of "Beth El." Dr. Einhorn, pastor of the congregation Adas Jeshurun, has been retained pastor the united society. He delivered his inaugural sermon presterday morning. The sale of pews will take place there to-day.

Summaries-Action for Damages Against Commissioner Charlick-The Woodhull-Claffin Libel Suit-The Defendants Admitted to Bail-Decisions.

John Cairney, the steward of the British ship Wylo, libelled the vessel for wages, on the ground that he was discharged at this port and that his wages were then due. The master of the ship denied this, and a motion was made before Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, to dismiss the libel. Messrs. Andrews and Smith opposed the motion, and it was denied by the Court: but it was ordered that proceedings under the libel be discontinued, and the vessel discharged on the promise by the master that Cairney's wages be placed in the hands of the English Consul.

Yesterday Judge Benedict sat in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, when the Grand Jury came in and presented indictments against John Wright and William Robinson for ob taining money by means of false papers, and against Henry Tyndail for having committed acts of alfraudulent bankruptcy. The Grand Jury were discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday next, when the March

term commences.

The motion in the suit pending between Messrs. Grau and Rullman, the operatic managers, the particulars of which were pubhished in yesterday's HERALD, was erroneously stated to have resulted in a denial of the motion Judge Larremore reserved his opinion.

William H. Ricketts was yesterday appointed crier of the Supreme Court. He has been an officer of the Court for several years, and his promotion to this higher post of duty, made at the instance of Judge Brady, is heartily endorsed by the profes-

THE KING-O'NEIL TRAGEDY.

Cumulative Evidence for the Defence nia_His Late Home Troubles and State of Mind Before the Shooting-Painful Pictures of Domestic Infelicities.

There was comparatively a brief session yesterday of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Juage Brady on the bench, in the trial of James C. King for the alleged murder of Anthony F. O'Neil. No. diminution snowed itself in the crowd in attendance, but the interest in the case grows evidently greater as the trial progresses. A prompt appearance was put in by the jury, the prosecuting counsel, District Attorney Phelps, and Assistant District Attorney Lyons; the counsel for the prisoner, ex-Judge Beach, William F. Howe and John O. Mott, and last, but not least, by the prisoner, with the same apparent listless indifference on his face as to the final result. The examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed and the general interpretation put on the additional testimony was more favorable for King than any previously offered. The whole story of his domestic life was gone over, from the first days of his happy married life down to the breaking up of his home and the mental disquietude that culminated in the shooting of O'Neil. A good deal of the testimony had reference to the intimacy between O'Neil and Mrs. King. On Monday Mr. Howe will call various medical experts, whose testimony, it is claimed, will be the most important yet offered and will present the case of the prisoner in a still more

TESTIMONY OF JULIUS A. PALMER, JR. The first witness called was Julius A. Palmer, Jr. He testified that in 1867 he knew the prisoner in San Francisco, where he was in business, conbelonging to the Chamber of Commerce; witness was married and used to visit King, who was very comfortable and very happy in his domestic rela-tions and passionately fond of his children; he met the prisoner again in 1870, and noticed that he was changed, had a wild manner and was quite different; in the fall of 1872 King called on him in the Brevoort House, and said to him, "Palmer, I have the worst trouble I ever had; I came home the other day and found my wile was living with another man;" he also said his children and servants knew it, and he thought worst of that; also that they were trying to take his children from him; that he was afraid they would kill him, and that he asked for a cigar, and smoked wildly, and said, "1 didn't smoke much before the troubles, but now I can't keep the cigar out of my mouth;" he came up stairs and told all his domestic troubles to witness and his wife; a few days after witness met him on Broadway, with his hat pulled down over his eyes, and walking like a drunken man; he burst out, "It is all coming out in the papers, and my children and I are damned forever;" witness noticed the expression, because the prisoner had never used profane language in his conversation; he was not drunk; never would take much wine; be said, "if they take the children from me I'll surely

go crazy." On cross-examination witness said King was a prosperous man of business in San Francisco; in 1868 King set up a house in Liverpool; in the fall of corner of Broadway and Exchange place, in this city, and Mr. Henderson, a member of the Stock Exchange, was his partner; King made wild statements to him in 1871 about going to get \$25,000 salary as officer in a loan and trust company; witness told his wife be feared King would commit suicide; he used no violent expressions in regard to O'Neil; saw King at the Tombs but did not

snicide; he used no violent expressions in regard to O'Neil; saw king at the Tombs but did not notice anything particular in his manner; King never said anything about his business relations with Edwin James.

Mrs. Effe W. Palmer, whie of the last witness, was next called—She testified that she knew King in San Francisco: he lived in very good style there and was very affectionate to his children, and his relations with Mrs. King were very pleasant; when King called to see them in the Brevoort House in 1872 he said he had found out that his wife was living in improper relations with Mr. O'Neil, and that the children and servants knew all about it; he had a wild look and he said if they took the children from him he should go crazy.

TESTIMONY OF WELSH EDWARDS.

Welsh Edwards, No. 121 West Twenty-ninth street, testified that King resided with him in 1870; he showed extraordinary fondness for his children, and they were very foud of him; he used to complain very excitedly of his hard lot; he seemed to be in constant fear of being shanghaed, and said the parties against him were very strong, and were getting the best of him, and he used to walk about the room excitedly, and run his fingers through his hair; his eyes had a peculiar look; his one thought was about his children; he used to talk of O'Neil and of his lawyers, Judge Fulierton and others; on one occasion he complained that O'Neil and called out, "King, how is your mental anguish now?" that he was very angry, and if he got him outside he would probably settle him; he seemed very much agitated; the second time he said he had to stand it again from O'Neil; that he was coming through the Erie depot and met O'Neil and his wife and that O'Neil looked at him very contemptuously and said, "Well, you're a sweet-headed son of a b—n;" he said he ran away as fast as he could, because he had nothing to do but stand it; his manner was quite irrational.

Cross-examined—Miss Haywood, of the Opera House, a step-daughter of Edwin James, also resided in the house; could no

msed to spend his time playing with his children, as a man should.

FISTIMONY OF MRS. WELSH EDWARDS.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Weish Edwards, testified that when King took rooms from them he made arrangements that his wife was to see the children whenever she pleased; he was very fond of his children; when speaking of his difficulties and the interference of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil for his troubles; he asked her to arrange an interview between him and Mrs. King, with a view to reconclisation, for the sake of his children; has, King came, and he went to the room where she was; he was frequently speaking of the future of his children and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and saving he was dead; his mandren and saving he wished he was dead; his mandren and he was dead; his mand

ner was very hervous on those occasions; his conduct was very irrational.

On cross-examination the witness said the servant gri once complained of Mr. King to Mr. Edwards; Mr. Edwards had an interview with King, demanding an explanation; the complaint was that Mr. King used to knock at Sarah's door in the middle of the night and wake her up, asking her to call her colored boy; she cld not hear any complaints of his staying out late at nights with Miss Haywood.

plaints of his staying out late at nights with Miss Haywood.

TESTIMONY OF MINNIE FORMAN.

Minnie Forman, a colored girl, who was servant in King's family, testified that Mr. O'Nell used to visit Mrs. King very often in Mr. King's absence, and very seldom called when Mr. King was at home; when Mr. O'Nell called in the evening witness had to take the children out to play; Mrs. King used to send her out; Mr. O'Nell was in the habit of calling almost every evening when Mr. King was away, and remained until nine or ten o'clock, which was the nour at which Mr. King came home; after Mrs. King left home witness informed Mr. King about these visits.

In cross-examination the witness was asked whether, besides the first affidavit she made, and which was drawn up for her by Mr. King, she did not make another affidavit, in which she stated that King suppressed what she said to him about striking his wife, and that the statement as to his being an affectionate husband and father was not authorized by her. The testimony was excluded.

TESTIMONY OF MORGAN STREET.

Morgan Street, who resides near Turner's Station, testified to having irrequently seen O'Nell and King go by his house together, with their dogs and guns.

TESTIMONY OF MARIA TURNER.

Mrs. Maria Turner, wife of Peter Turner, from

King go by his house together, with their dogs and guins.

Mrs. Maria Turner, wife of Peter Turner, from whom the station in Orange county is named, testified that in the early part of 1872 she saw the prisoner and O'Nell irequently go out hunting together; after they broke up housekeeping King and his children and servants came to Ftop at her hotel; he often spoke of his children, wringing his nands and asking them what he should do, and saying that if they took the children away from him he should be a ruined man and not able to do anything more; witness did not think he was irrational at the time, but he acted very strange.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES A. LAMONT.

Charles A. Lamont, another of the residents at Turner's, testided that O'Neil occupied rooms in his house at one time; on one occasion while witness was in a railroad car King came up to him and requested him to go forward and speak to Mrs. King and get her to come away from where she was sitting, between Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil; witness reused to mix up in the matter at all; King said he wanted him to get into a conversation with her; that it she was once away from the infuence of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil she would go back to him; he made the request three times, and urged it as a duty, but witness refused.

To Mr. Phelps—He said Mr. O'Neil was the cause of her leaving his house; she was living with Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil at the time he spoke to me on the car.

TELEGRAM FROM THE PRISONER.

The defence now put in evidence a telegram from King to Jesse A. Folk, July, 1872:—"Have just discovered here (at Turner's) complete and positive proof of the guilt of the parties. Come up to-night and you will be satisfied."

King to Jesse A. Folk, July, 1872:—"Have just discovered here (at Turner's) complete and positive proof of the guit of the parties. Come up to night and you will be satisfied."

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HORN.

John Horn, rallway trackman, testified that one day he saw Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. King waiking together up the railway track; he couldn't tell where they went, but they disappeared into the wood; they came back the same way; he told Mr. King about it.

To Mr. Phelps—Couldn't exactly remember the time it was is believed it was between the fall and the sammer; it was in the afternoon; couldn't remember what hour.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL HOPKINS.

Daniel Hopkins, who belonged to the same gang of workmen as the last witness, saw Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. King in the fall of the year going up the railway track together; Mr. O'Neil had a basket on his arm, as if they were going to gather nuis; there was no one else with them; they went into the wood and remained there two hours.

To Mr. Phelps—Mrs. King was boarding at this time at Mr. Stockwell's, with Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil; Mrs, King used to wear glasses.

TESTIMONY OF ISAAC BARNES.

Isaac Barnes testified that he holds the office of Constable at Turner's; the day after Mrs. King went away with the children Mr. King put him if charge of his house, as he leared his wife would take away the children; he showed witness a loaded gun behind the door and put a pistol into his hand; told him to have nerve enough to shoot any one who should attempt to take the children; they took breakfast together, and prisoner only drank a cup of code, and then stood up, paced about the room, putting his head between his hands; his looked at the time of that conversation "very repulsive" in his eye; the prisoner also spoke of having detectives after his wife and O'Neil, and of having them put under look and key in the Tombs.

To Mr. Phelps—He said Mrs. King was insane and she might steal the children; he had a pistol besides the one he gave me: he said if he was in New York he could have Mrs. King and

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

By Judge Donohue.

Forehand vs. Collins, impleaded; In the matter of Mangan Ferguson vs. Globons, Schmidt vs. Goldsmith, Pine vs. Pine; in the matter, &c., Vanderpoel; in the matter, &c., Sierra B. Silver Mining Company; Cleveland vs. Churchill (two cases); In the matter, &c., Mahoney. Bond, &c., vs. Quicksilver Mining Company; Sleight vs. Crystai Spring Company.—Granted.

Trinm vs. Marsh.—Appeal sustained; memorandum.

Cochrane vs. Gould, In the matter, &c., Vandewater; Goggenheim vs. Guggenheim, Prouty vs. Levett, Demmier vs. Demmier; In the matter, &c., Broadway Tabernade Society; Stillman vs. Ludeman.—Orders granted.

The People, &c., vs. The New York Plate Glass Company, Pettegrew vs. The City of Brooklyn, The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Cruger.—Memorandums.

andums.
Daken vs. Viryan, Taddiken vs. Cantrell.—Mo-

tions granted.

Agate vs. Coburn, &c.—Judgment granted.
Platt vs. Platt.—Report of referee confirmed and ludgment of divorce granted.
Marting vs. Whelpley, Williamson vs. Mason and others, Thomas vs. Cole.—Motions denied.
Eagan vs. McGinn.—Cause referred.
Noonan vs. Dunphy.—Referred.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Suit Against Oliver Charlick. Before Judge Curtis. John A. Wyman claims that in March last he was

engaged by Oliver Charlick to assist in the construction of the steamer Jane Mosley, and that his hill for the same amounted to \$15,389 93, of which bill for the same amounted to \$16,389 93, of which only \$8,000 has been paid to him. He instituted a suit to recover the amount alleged to be still due, and yesterday a motion was made for the appointment of a referee to investigate the facts. The defence is that the steamer was built for the Long Island Railroad, and that the suit is not properly brought against him. After a brief argument the motion was granted.

Decisions.

By Judge Curtis.
Putzel vs. Van Brunt.—Motion granted in part. See memorandum.

Wyman vs. Charlick.—Motion for reference granted.

granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Donovan vs. Sheridan et al.—Judgment for plaintid. See opinion.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Scott Will Case. Before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings.

This three-year-old case was closed yesterday by the summing up of the testimony, its dramatic and romantic incidents being entrusted to Mr. A. Oakey Hall for the executors and Mr. Benjamin A. Willis for the contesting widow. The testimony has been fully given in the HERALD. The question turns upon the marriage or non-marriage of the turns upon the marriage or non-marriage of the contestant with the testator. She alleges a marriage before a clergyman in 1831, and the possession of the marriage certificate, which she withholds. The other side say it is a forgery, and prove for the minister an allbi. She admits another marriage in 1840. The decedent, if she was his wife, also contracted a different marriage in 1863. The contestant also asserts a marriage by evidence of reputation. The counsel for the will cited many authorities to show that the reputation must be mutually agreed to and be continuous and unbroken. Decision reserved.

COURT OF SERERAL SESSIONS. The Woodhull and Claffin Libel Case-The Defendants Released on Ball.

Before Judge Sutherland. The trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claffin and James H. Blood, charged with libelling Luther C. Challis, was continued yesterday. Mr. Brooke furnished an amdavit of Mr. Sisson, a private detective, that he had served an attachment upon James E. Maxwell and Samuel Harned, who | Total.

could not be found at their residences after dup-

gent search.

MRs. WOODHULL ON THE STAND.

Victoria C. Woodhuli was then called to testify on her own behalf. She detailed the occurrences that took place in a private box at the French ball in the Academy of Music between Challis, Maxwell and two young school girls from Baltimore; how she (Mrs. Woodhuli) remonstrated with the gentlemen for plying the girls with champagne, and gave a long narrative of the conversations which she had had with Challis at her residence, wherein he admitted that he took the girls to an improper house.

which she had not that he took the girls to an improper house.

Judge Pullerton cross-examined Mrs. Woodhull at length. She said that a Mrs. Shepherd wrote the alleged libelions article which appeared in the Weekly. Judge Sutherland permitted counsel for the prosecution to put in evidence portions of an article that appeared in the Weekly on the "Beechor-Tilton Scandal." to show the motive which actuated the defendants in the publication of the alleged libel. In admitting the article the Court reflected in strong terms upon the doctrines enunciated by Mrs. Woodhull. Before Mr. Pullerton read the article he asked Mrs. Woodhull if those were her sentiments and she said they were. The cross-examination had not concluded when the hour for adjournment had arrived, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

After the adjournment the defendants were liberated on ball, in the sum of \$2,000 each, Mr. Charles Devin becoming their bondsman.

TOMBS POLICE COURT. A Dishonest Domestic.

Before Justice Morgan. Henrietta Zimmer, a prepossessing German girl, aged nineteen, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that Henrietta was employed as a domestic in the family of Henry J. Menninger, at No. 123 West Fifty-fourth street. Last Tuesday she left the house, and after her departure four rings, valued at \$84, were missing. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Patrick Dolan, who arrested Hearietta at the residence of her mother in Mott street. Justice Morgan neld her, in Jenauit of \$2,000, to await trial.

Hutton's Mistake. On Friday afternoon James O'Brien, a porter in the store of David Lindsay, at No. 74 Franklin street, was accosted by a man named George Hutton while standing in front of the store, who asked O'Brien to help him place a case of dry goods, which was lying on the walk, on his (Hutton's) truck. O'Brien, suspecting that Hutton was not over honest, helped him to place the case on the dray and then called Officer O'Halloran, of the Fifth precinct, who arrested Hutton as he was riving off with the property. When arraigned at the Court yesterday Hutton refused to make any explanation in their than that he was engaged by an unknown man to cart away the goods to the Liverpool steamer, and that he had no guilty intent in connection with the affair. Justice Morgan held Hutton for trial. which was lying on the walk, on his (Hutton's)

Another Dishonest Employe William Rafferty, a porter in the store of H. B. Claffin & Co., was arrested on Friday, by Detective Stevens, accused of having for the last six months been engaged in a system of thieving from the store, goods having been missed from time to time, and, a watch having been kept on Rafferty, time, and, a watch having been kept on Rafferty, who was suspected, he was seen to leave the store with six pieces of Japanese silk, valued at \$65, under his coat. After his arrest he told Detective Fields, of the Central Office, that he had soid many of the goods to Joseph Barnett, of No. 98 Baxter street, On the strength of these representations the detective went to Barnett's place, and on searching it discovered a quantity of goods which were identified by Mr. Robinson, of the firm of H. B. Clafin & Co., as having oeen stolen from him. Barnett was then arrested. Justice Morgan yesterday held both of the prisoners without ball.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

A motion was made before Judge Benedict, in United States Circuit Court yesterday, to have Supervisor of Internal Revenue Lucien Hawley, who is indicted on the charge of conspiring with Sapporn and Vanderwerken to defraud the government, discharged on his own recognizance. The defendant charged that District Attorney Tenney did not intend to try him on the indictment aiready found against him, but was holding him until he could secure a stronger bill.

The jury in the suit of James McGarry, guardian, against Loomis and others, for injuries re-ceived by plaintiff's boy, by falling into a pool of hot water in front of detendants' saw mill, ren

hot water in front of defendants' saw mill, rendered a verdict in favor of McGarry for \$5,000. He claimed \$15,000.

John M. Loretz, Jr., presented his wife with \$2,000, but subsequently, having separated from her, he drew the money from the bank and deposited it in his own name. Mrs. Loretz sued to recover, and yesterday Juage Tappen, of the Supreme Court, decided in her isvor, "but because of the peculiar facts in the case the defendant was not charged with costs."

William Pinder, Ir., of Fulton street, was committed for non-payment of counsel fee ordered by the Supreme Court in a suit brought against him yemms Pinder for absolute divorce. It appearing yesterday that the committed for costs, contrary to the statute, he was discharged by Judge Gilbert, but without prejudice to another application.

SUPREME COURT - SPECIAL TERM.

A Mexican Claim. In the suit of Edward Bissell vs. Caroline Spratts, which grew out of a claim against the Mexican government before the Mexican Claims Commission, Judge Tappen has rendered the following decision:-There is no substantial difficulty ment with Mrs. Spratts to prosecute her claim against the Mexican government at his expense and to recover one-half of the sum awarded.

The plaintiff, by power of attorney, appointed the defendant, Bogart, Sr., to act for him. All the acts of the defendant, Bogart, Jr., are averred by him to have been in harmony with the plaintiff's interest, and the agreement subsequently made by Bogart, junior, with Mrs. Spratts, does not destroy the first agreement, but is to be held as auxiliary and subsidiary thereto. Bogart, Jr., seems to have been under the necessity of retaining counsel at a critical period to promote the interests of the parties holding the claim, including the plaintiff. This was occasioned by the plaintiff; sickness and absence, and the plaintiff, having the benefit of such services which he himself had offered to perform, must accept the burden with the benefit. And the counsel who rendered such services under the agreement for compensation to be paid out of the plaintiff's share of the claim are entitled to have such agreement upheld. And so far as the plaintiff is concerned that charge is not to be paid by her, because it was a service which the plaintiff had agreed to render. Let judgment be entered in conformity with this decision. Neither party to have costs against the other. The plaintiff, by power of

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1874. No. 87. Mitchell vs. Tiighman-Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York .- In this case the appellee recovered in the Court below for the initingement of his patent ion a new process in the use of fat acids in the manua new process in the use of fat acids in the manufactures to which they are adapted. The decree is here reversed, the Court sustaining the theory of the desence that there was no infringement of the patent in the process used by the desendant. The court say that differences between the two processes so great as that exhibited in the record relieve the case, in their judgment, from all doubt, and warrant the conclusion that the process under which the respondent works is guistantially different from that of the complainant. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the option. Disseiting, Justices Swayne, Strong and Bradley; not sitting, Mr. Justice Davis.

No. 196. Cook et al. vs. Tuilis-Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.— In this case Cook and others are the assignees in bankruptcy of one Homans, an insolvent, and as such claimed to hold a demand note for \$7,000, which, before his failure, he had deposited in the place of certain bonds and securities which Tullis place of certain bonds and securities which Tullis had left with him for safe keeping, using the securities for his own purposes. Inis was done without the knowledge of Tullis, and about a month before the failure. The note maturing Homans took measures for its collection. On the day of the suspension, and nearly a mouth before the petition was filed, he potified his attorney that the note belonged to Tullis. Under these circumstances the Court below found that the note was the property of Tullis, and that the transfer was not a proceeding intended to give him a preference over other creditors contrary to the statute. That decision is affirmed here. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice Miller dissenting.

No. 194. Clinkenbeard et al. vs. The United States—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. Mr. Justice Littord announced the affirmance of the judgment in this case by a divided Court.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following receipts of the treasury yesterday:

From taxes of 1873 and interest.

From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest.

From collection of assessments and interest.

From market rents.

From market rents.

From incenses—Mayor's Office.....

From incenses—Mayor's Office.....

From fees and fines—District Courts.